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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE STATE FUNDS.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

R. W. Mackey, Esq., on the Stand.

The Unexpended Balance now $1,700,000.

$9,800,000 of Railroad Bonds in Treasury.

The Money Always Subject to Call at a Moments' Notice—The Money Not Used for Speculation or for Controlling Elections—Mr. Mackey's Views on the Management of the Treasury—Where the State Funds were in August Last—Mr. Mackey Declines to Tell if He Received Consideration for Deposits—If He is to be Arraigned he Desires it to be Done According to Law—The Practice of State Treasurers with Reference to the Public Funds, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2, 1870.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met this afternoon, and resolved that all examinations of witnesses in the matter of public funds in the State Treasury should be open to reporters. They then adjourned to meet this evening at seven o'clock, when Treasurer Mackey will doubtless be called under oath.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Senate Finance Committee, to investigate the manner in which the State Treasurers for the last ten years have managed the State funds, and whether they have made any illegal uses of the same, held a meeting this evening. Senator Billingfelt in the chair. The Chairman called for the reading of that portion of the Governor's message which alleged that no man had been elected State Treasurer who had not become rich.

Senator White inquired whether subpœnas had been issued, as required to ex-State Treasurers Kemble, McGrath, Moore, Irwin and others, and to chief Clerks Taggart and Nicholson.

The Chairman replied that the necessary papers had been issued, and that many of the persons were in attendance, including Messrs. Mackey, Kemble, McGrath and Nicholson. He had been re-appointed from Henry D. Moore and General Irwin, both expressing their inability to be present to-night, but their willingness to appear as soon as they could reach Harrisburg. The examination then commenced.

Treasurer Mackey on the Stand.

Treasurer Mackey was sworn and questioned by Senator White:

Question—Are you State Treasurer? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—What is the balance in the Treasury now? Answer—I cannot give the balance in figures exactly, without reference to the books. I think about seventeen hundred thousand dollars. My report gives the figures to the 31 of the month, and my books will show any day you look at them.

Question—What amount of bonds are there in Treasury? Answer—Six millions; three hundred thousand Pennsylvania Railroad, and thirty-five thousand Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Question—To what funds do these bonds belong? Answer—Sinking fund.

Question—Where are those bonds? Answer—In the vault.

Question—Where have they been during the term of office? Answer—They have never been out of the vault, except to show to the Attorney General.

Question—Did you ever use those bonds for purposes of speculation? Answer—They were never out of the treasury, except at the time I mentioned. I never used them in any way.

Question—Where is the money that is due the Commonwealth? Answer—Scattered over the State in various banks.

Question—Are the banks believed to be solvent? Answer—I have every reason to believe so, when the examination was made.

Question—Is all what these exceptions are? Answer—The balance of 1869 and 1870—one had about seven thousand and one about three thousand.

Money Always Ready to Meet Demands.

Question—Was the money in your hands ready to be used at any time, to meet the demands of the Government? Answer—Yes, every dollar of it, except the advance made to members of the Legislature and other officers, by which I get no credit.

Question—With that exception, is all the money in the Treasury subject to be called on for the purposes of the State? Answer—Yes.

Question—Has there been a time since you came into office that all the money of the Commonwealth has been available? Answer—There has never been a time that all the money for received by me was not subject to call at a moment's notice.

Never Speculated with the State Money.

Question—Have you ever used the money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of speculation in gold or stocks? Answer—I have already answered this question. I never did have a dollar of the Commonwealth money invested in stocks or bonds, or anything of the kind.

Question—Have you ever refused to pay any liabilities of the Commonwealth on proper demand? Answer—Not when due. I may except a few that I know of without authority, but it has been the custom of this office to refuse to pay the school warrants of delinquent counties. This was done by legal advice as a matter of policy.

Never Used State Funds to Control Elections.

Question—Have you ever used any money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of controlling elections? Answer—No, sir.

Question by Mr. Mackey—Do you mean money of the Treasury? Answer—Yes, sir.

Used a Little of His Own.

Answer by Mr. Mackey—No, sir. I have spent a little of my own occasionally, but not of the Commonwealth.

The Management of the Treasury.

Question—I would like to have your opinion relative to the management of the Treasury, and the policy that should be adopted. Could the management of its affairs be made better by any statute? Answer—Very materially.

Question—Please state by what means a change could be made, and what policy the Treasury should be adopted. Answer—I think the Treasury as it is now is safe. It is unwise to restrict the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to part with bonds of the Commonwealth when they are worth more in the market than their valuation. It is unwise to be tied up as it is. It is better to use it in lifting our own securities than in any other way.

Question—What do you think of selecting depositories of the taxing power, State wealth? Answer—I never gave it much thought. I do not think there ought to be depositories, nor any money in the Treasury. I would exhaust your money you do not need depositories. As long as you have money on hand, you will have a competition for that money. Depositories are a curse, a fiction and a fraud.

Question—Would it be wise to select depositories for balances that are in the Treasury from time to time, to meet sudden appropriations? Answer—You cannot run the Treasury without borrowing or banking. I do not care here to express myself fully, because this is not the place. I need more time for such discussion. I have no doubt the Committee could prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

Questions by Senator Wallace.

Senator Wallace now commenced an examination of the witness, and objected to the cross-questioning character which the questioning had assumed:

Question—Give us a detailed statement of the way, manner and time the moneys were paid into the State Treasury. Does your daily report show that? Answer—Yes, sir; the books show that.

Question—Do the books show all the moneys paid into the State Treasury each day? Answer—Yes; perhaps not each day, but the exact amount.

Mr. Kemble Makes Answer.

Interruption by ex-State Treasurer Kemble, who said there was a book kept with a detailed statement. Mr. Mackey replied, "yes, sir."

Question by Senator Wallace—Is there a detailed statement? Answer—Yes, sir.

Where were the Moneys Kept?

Question—The next question is this: I would inquire, where and upon what conditions are these moneys kept? When did you come into office? Answer—On May 30, 1868.

Question—What amount of money came into your hands on that day? Answer—I receipted for about eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Question—From whom? Answer—From the former Treasurer.

Question—Of what was this $1,100,000 composed? Answer—Moneys deposited in banks and checks.

Question—Give us the items. Answer—That I cannot do from recollection.

Question—Can you do it by examining the books? Answer—I don't know even if I could do that. I can only give the gross amounts.

Question—I want a detailed statement of what that money was made up of, in what condition the moneys were when they came into your hands. You say it was not cash. Answer—I could give you details from the books, but not from recollection. It was money in bank, sight checks, and some other things.

Question—Can you give us a detailed statement of these items? Answer—I don't think I can.

Question—Can you give us a portion of them? Answer—Yes.

Question—Can you give us that at our next meeting? Answer—Yes, if you will desire it.

Question—What was the balance in the treasury on January 1st? Answer—I cannot give from memory, but from the books.

Question—Give it to us. Have you an approximate idea of how much it was? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Can you give us a detailed statement of how that money was made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—What banks were the principal depositories? Answer—Those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh were the largest deositories.

Question—What banks in Philadelphia? Answer—Farmers and Mechanics, which is the depositary by statute; Jay Cooke & Co., Kensington National Bank, J. E. Ridgeway & Co., and the Union Banking Company. Those are all I can think of just now.

Question—Where are the depositories in Harrisburg? Answer—Dougherty, Bros. & Co., First National Bank, Mechanics Bank, State Bank, Dauphin Deposit.

Question—What were the depositories in Pittsburgh? Answer—Allegheny National Bank, Allegheny Savings Bank, German Savings Bank and Mechanics' Savings.

Question—What was your balance with J. C. Ridgeway on the 1st of August last? Answer—It was never changed from Mr. Ridgeway from what I received from my predecessor, namely, $100,000.

Question—That is since you come into office? Answer—Yes, sir.

Declines to State if he Received Consideration for Deposits.

Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? Answer—I cannot answer that question, if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.

Question—I simply want the facts. Answer—If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law. I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury so far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Re-read by Mr. Wallace—I have no threats to make and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats, and equally absurd for us to promise them. We should be no prosecution. Our duty is well defined. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury. Answer—While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it be to involve me in a question of persecution, I decline to answer that question.

Question—What amount of money was in the First National Bank of Harrisburg on the first of August last? Answer—I could not tell you, S.r.

Question—Can you give us an approximate statement? Answer—No, I cannot.

Question—Will you furnish us that? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Will you do so? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—What amount of money was on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank on the 1st of August last? Answer—I cannot answer any of these questions from recollection.

Question—Please give us all of them up to 1st of August last.

Report of Balance at End of Each Month.

Senator Billingfelt here suggested that Mr. Mackey give the Committee the report of the balance on hand each month. Mr. Mackey said he could do that.

Moneys Liable to Draft.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys at all times liable to draft? Answer—Yes.

The Money Not Lying Idle.

Question—Were these depositories at all times available upon the draft of the Department? Answer—I don't think that they were, without giving them some trouble. I do not think any bank would keep its money lying idle.

Question—Has not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning it? Answer—Certainly.

Question—Could not you have drawn, for example, a draft upon the National Bank at Harrisburg of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? Answer—I suppose it may have been honored, but it might have given them a good deal of trouble.

Question by Senator Billingfelt—Mr. Mackey, you said you had never put any of the money of the Commonwealth to the individual use in speculating in stocks and gold? Answer—I have never speculated with a dollar of any money belonging to the Commonwealth.

A Little Private Account.

Question—Had you a private account as well as the account of the Commonwealth, with Dougherty & Bro.'s? Answer—I think I have a little account here with Dougherty & Bro.'s, and I have one at our own bank, but none at any other.

Question—What is the amount of the deposit in the Harrisburg First National? Answer—I cannot give it to you exactly.

Used his own Money as he Deemed Necessary.

Question—Were you ever engaged in speculating with the money that was to your own account in any of these banks during your term of office? Answer—I had a right to do with my own money as I pleased. I do not suppose being Treasurer would keep me from using my own money as I deem necessary.

What Mr. Mackey was Worth.

Question—What amount of money were you worth when you went into the Treasury? Answer—Am I required to answer that question? Reply—Not unless you see fit. Answer—I think I was worth about twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand dollars.

Question—What has been the amount of deposits to your private account in the Allegheny National Bank? Answer—Just as it has been heretofore all along. I could not tell you; there is never any fluctuation. It is all belonging to my account.

Question—By Mr. Brooks—Is that the bank with which you were connected before coming here? Answer—Yes, sir, and I am connected with it now.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Were you Cashier at the time? Answer—Yes, sir. You understood me to say there was no public money put to my private account.

Question—What amount of money are you worth now? Answer—I cannot tell you. I do not think I am worth $100,000.

Question—Are you worth no more money than you were before? Answer—Not that I know of. I would be glad to know it.

Cannot Tell Weather He Has Made any Profit.

Question—Have you made no profit nor benefit out of the funds of the Treasury other than your salary? Answer—I cannot answer that question.

Question—Have you used any money of the Commonwealth for your own private purposes at any time? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Have you received any interest or compensation for the use of moneys of the Commonwealth? Answer—I object, as my counsel for the use of any moneys of the Commonwealth, except the regular salary, has been covered this.

Question—Any interest or compensation, direct or indirect, for moneys of the Commonwealth? Answer—For the same reason I decline answering. I do not feel arraigned, but I prefer it to be done in the right way.

Questions by Mr. Billingfelt.

Did I understand you to say that the accounts are balanced every day? Answer—The books are balanced and cash settled every evening.

Question—Did that balance consist of different kinds of moneys and investments and securities? Answer—Yes.

Question—By what form do you designate those balances? Answer—Bank account, draw deposit, and cash on hand.

Question—By bank accounts, do you mean the money deposited in the various banks of the Commonwealth? Answer—Yes, sir, and by draw accounts all the moneys in the drawer.

Question—Cash that was in the vaults? Answer—Yes; here, I want to say, that nothing change within the vaults? Answer—Yes.

Question—Do you produce on your books to show as to what the vault contains? Answer—Yes; here, here is my cash account.

Question—Do you designate on your books? Answer—No, just keep it as a vault account every day.

Question—Put on the table without naming it, what it consists of? Answer—Yes.

Question—Is there any record, either public or private, kept of that vault account? Answer—There is a private record kept always.

Mr. Billingfelt—It may be well to inquire of that clerk, and have the vault delivered in the presence of the Committee.

Senator Wallace objected to the proposition, now consists of. I would not press the question now, but in preparation for the detailed statement.

Mr. Wallace—Under the resolution of the Senate we are required to investigate the practice of State Treasurers in the use of funds. What has been the practice in regard to the use of the State funds? Answer—I think you have gone through the ground very thoroughly on this subject. You will have to examine details for that.

Question—You know no practice? Answer—I know my own practice.

Question by Mr. White—You spoke of practice. You know of your own practice. Has it been the practice of State Treasurers to bank for your depositories? Answer—I have a little interest in that. I have no objection to stating it.

Question—Can you state whether in selecting your depositories you are careful or not to select solvent banking houses in the Commonwealth? Answer—I never made a deposit that I did not think I was amply secured in.

Question—State whom you have inquired of in the Harrisburg First National? Answer—I cannot give it to you exactly.

Question—Can you state to the Committee the manner in which you have conducted the business of the Treasury? Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? Answer—I cannot answer that question, if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.

Question—I simply want the facts. Answer—If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law. I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury so far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

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Senator Wallace moved that Mr. Mackey be requested to give a monthly statement in answer to the question relative to his books. Adopted.

Ex-Treasurer Kemble.

Ex-Treasurer Kemble wanted his examination to be proceeded with to-night, being desirous to leave for home. This request was not granted. Mr. Kemble urged that the man who made these charges, meaning the Governor, ought to have been present ready to substantiate them.

Adjourned.

The Committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Steamship Brunette Sunk—Two Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Havre January 19th, reports that on February 1st, at 10 P. M., she collided with the steamship Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in six minutes. The crew were all saved except two firemen, named Geo. A. Coleman and Jas. McCarty. The Santiago is leaking badly.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionary Party Gaining Strength.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—News from Mexico via Brownsville, represents the Revolutionary party in Mexico daily strengthening. Generals Negrete, Tarevilla and Pinosa, Davilla and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

HARRISURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Metropolitan Police Bill Finally Passed—Deposit of Pittsburgh School Funds—The Postage Grant Finally Passed—A General Pipe Bill Proposed—Bills Introduced—Resolutions, &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Miller—Repealing the sixth section of the act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit, and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable.

Mr. Graham—Extending the act governing Philadelphia Notaries Public to Allegheny county.

Reconsidered.

Mr. Brooks moved a reconsideration of the vote yesterday repealing the third section of the act of 1867 relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgages, so far as the same relates to Orphans' Courts. Agreed to, and bill laid over.

A General Pipe Bill.

Mr. Lowry introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Corporations to report a general pipe bill, authorizing any individual or association to transport oil in pipes. Adopted.

Pittsburgh School Funds.

Mr. Howard called up his bill directing the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh to selecta bank for depositing the school funds at the highest rate of interest. Passed.

Mr. Rutan called up his supplement for Rochester borough. Passed.

The Postage Bill Passed.

Mr. Brooke called up the House joint resolution, allowing each member and clerk one hundred dollars for postage.

Mr. White opposed the bill, and moved its indefinite postponement. Lost.

Mr. Turner moved an amendment authorizing the clerks to purchase the stamps, and the postmasters in each house to place them upon members letters and documents. Lost.

Mr. Buckalew moved an amendment reducing the amount to fifty dollars. Lost.

The bill then passed finally and is a law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Police Bill.

The Philadelphia metropolitan police bill was reported as it passed the Senate, and was made the special order for this afternoon.

Resolutions.

By Mr. Johnson—For the appointment of a committee to act with the Philadelphia City Councils and Congress in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Franklin Institute, 1876. Adopted.

Mr. Smith—For the discharge of all the officers of the House, excepting clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper and assistants. Ruled out, because it was not competent for the House to discharge officers on a simple resolution.

Mr. Wolfe—For furnishing the House with copies of the Auditor General's and School reports.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment instructing the clerks to furnish stamps for postage on the same. Agreed to and the resolution adopted—year 45, nays 40.

Mr. Brown moved the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of the Senate resolution for final adjournment March 17th. Agreed to—year 51; nays 37. This is an indication of a desire for early adjournment.

Publication of Proceedings.

Mr. Dill, of Union, called up his resolution for the publication of the Legislative proceedings in the two Harrisburg papers at $5,000 a piece. Pending discussion, adjourned.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Passed.

The Philadelphia metropolitan police bill passed the House finally this afternoon—yeas, 57; nays, 37—a strict party vote.

Important Bills before the State Legislature of General and Local Interest.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

An act from the Committee on Vice and Immorality to enable the citizens of townships in relation to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted, provides that upon the petition of one-fourth of the number of voters in any township, ward, city, ward, borough or township, the Court of Quarter Sessions may order a special election, to be held by the qualified voters thereof, and that voters shall vote upon the question of sale or against sale of liquors, the returns of said election to be filed of record in said Court, and to be presented at the first meeting of the Court after the election, when and whenever a district casts a majority against the sale of liquors, the Court shall grant no license after a minute to be made thereof, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors within said district; but if a majority of votes are cast in favor of liquors, then the laws governing the sale of liquors shall apply and be in force therein. The act then provides that any person may himself, or by agent or employee, shall barter or sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquor, part of which is intoxicating, unless he is authorized as provided in this act; sale, gift or barter to any minor, apprentice, and all wines, and every other alcoholic fluid, distilled spirits, pure or mixed liquors, shall be deemed and taken to be sold in contact; the penalty for violation is fine from ten to fifty dollars, and imprisonment for three months imprisonment. Any person bound in a state of intoxication to the dwelling of, and taken before a magistrate, where, if he informs upon the person from whom he procured the liquor, upon proof of the intoxication complained, he shall be finally and fully discharged from the penalties under this act, and no action, indictment or complaint, shall take precedence in the courts of all other business, except in criminal cases, and in such cases in which a person is waiting trial, and the prosecuting attorney shall not enter a continuance in any such case except with the concurrence of the court. All payment or compensations for intoxicating liquors sold in violation of this act shall be forfeited to the use of this Commonwealth, whether in money or otherwise, and shall not be collected or have been received without consideration, and against law, and void in good conscience; all evidences of indebtedness for liquor to be sold in violation of law shall be void. The Court of Quarter Sessions shall appoint one or more agents to purchase and sell at the most convenient place in the county, spirituous or intoxicating liquors to be used for the arts, for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, and no other; every agent to give bond for faithful performance of duty, and for the payment of all fines that may be laid; each agent shall keep an account of all liquors by him purchased, and also the date of every sale, to whom sold and for what purpose. Persons purchasing under false pretenses shall also be fined. Druggists may sell for medicinal purposes only; physicians may prescribe for their apothecaries and physicians, known to be such, and shall keep a record of the same.

PUBLISHING OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Act to prevent the publication of obscene advertisements and sale of noxious medicines, providing that it shall not be lawful to print or publish advertisements of medicines, drugs, nostrums or apparatus for the cure of secret or venereal diseases, or for the cure of diseases peculiarly appertaining to females, and any person shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published in any newspaper in this State any advertisement of medicine, apparatus or nostrum for the prevention or cure of secret or venereal diseases, or for the cure of those diseases peculiarly appertaining to females, or shall by printing or writing or in any other way publish any account or description of such medicines, drugs, nostrums or apparatus, or shall procure the same to be published for the purpose, or in any other way published, or shall circulate or institute any such publication or description, or cause such publication, every such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months or both at the discretion of the court. The second section provides that if any person shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published in any newspaper in this State, any advertisement of any secret drug or nostrum, purporting to be exclusively for the cure of females, or in any bill or pamphlet, or shall sell or keep for sale or shall give away any such secret drug or nostrum, purporting to be for the use of females, or if any person shall by printing or writing, or in any other way, publish an account or description of any drug, medicine, instrument or apparatus for the purpose of preventing conception or of procuring abortion or miscarriage; or shall by writing or printing, or in any circular, newspaper, pamphlet or book, or in any other way, publish any obscene, lewd or lascivious book, or shall, within this State, keep for sale or gratuitous distribution, any secret drug, nostrum or medicine, for the purpose of preventing conception, procuring abortion or miscarriage, such person or persons so offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the Court.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

An Act of incorporation provides that Eph'm Walters, George Morrison, John D. Roddy, Wm. Hunt, Samuel Cartwright, Thomas Hood, Wm. S. Allen, Daniel F. Cooper, John C. Johnson, James Henshaw, A. H. Watters, Robert Gaudin, John Woodward, Z. A. Keller and H. C. Wilhelm, and their associates, and such other persons as shall from time to time become stockholders, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Pittsburgh Mercantile Mechanics' Manufacturing Association of Unincorporated Pennsylvania, for the object of the corporation to the establishment and maintenance of one or more houses for the manufacturing and sale, both wholesale and retail, of all kinds of articles or goods, wares and merchandise, provided, however, that such other articles as may be necessary to carry on the business of general dealers and manufacturers, may be received and sold on goods on commission.

ARTIZANS' DEPOSIT BANK.

An Act of incorporation provides that W. H. Smith, George W. Cass, James P. Barr, John Dunlap, John D. Scully, Wm. Nimick, Isaac Jones, John Moorhead, W. H. Lee, Edward M. Hutchinson, James Parker, C. Zug, Samuel McKee, and their successors, shall be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Artizans' Deposit Bank, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and may sue and be sued in any court whatever, and may have a common seal; may renew or alter the same; also, may have the right to own and hold real estate and improve or dispose of it at pleasure. The capital stock shall consist of four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing to ten thousand shares. The stockholders to be personally liable to amount of capital stock.

Heavy Receipts of Flour

From Southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. These localities produce excellent wheat, Jenkins & Bro., our flour men, claim they can furnish flour manufactured by water power cheaper than wheat can be brought here from the West and manufactured here. Every dealer should get prices at the Checkered Front. They guarantee their flour.

WASHINGTON.

Changes in Consular Service.

Material Changes Proposed by Secretary Fish—The Currency Bill as it Passed the Senate—The Naval Pension Fund—The New Representative of Hayti—Inquiry into Naval Expenditures—Consolidation in the District—Mississippi Case—Extending Civil Rights Bill Over the Chinese.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1870.

The Consular Service

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to the Senate Committee on Commerce recommending a number of material changes in the consular service. He proposes in a considerable number of cases to prohibit consuls from doing outside business; in others to give them a salary instead of allowing them to retain fees; in others to reduce salaries because the consulates are of little importance, and in still others to increase the salaries because the posts have recently become important. There are about twenty-five of the feed consulates that he thinks should be made salaried, about twenty where he advises some decrease of salary; about a dozen that should be discontinued, and about fifty for which he suggests slightly increased appropriations. Nearly one-third of the proposed increase is for Chinese Consulates, which are daily becoming of more consequence, and where the Secretary wants the Consuls to cease from doing outside business, for the reason that they have judicial functions, and are often called upon to decide questions between citizens of our country who are engaged in trade. The entire list of changes recommended, concurrence in which would make the service vastly more efficient, involves an increased expense of but about $8,000.

The Currency Bill Passed.

The currency bill got through the Senate today in accordance with the Finance Committee's programme as given last night. It provides for the retirement of all outstanding three per cents., now amounting to $15,320,000, the issue of forty-five million additional national bank circulation, and withdrawal of $20,000,000 from the New England banks for redistribution. It provides, as will be seen, for $45,000,000 to be distributed in the South and West, but the $20,000,000 withdrawn from the East cannot be put out till the original forty-five million is issued, which will hardly be under a year. The provision which allows banks in one State to remove to another State is not likely to work any very great change in financial affairs, as but few banks have ever desired to do this. The bill, as it now stands, is a compromise, and pretty generally satisfactory. Some bankers and men from New England are here, and they say it will be acceptable to their section, and they will advise their friends in the House to vote for it without material change.

The Naval Pension Laws.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a letter to the House Naval Committee relating to the navy pension fund which he thinks needs essential modifications. His pension fund now amounts to fourteen millions dollars, which is the net proceeds of one-half the value of the property captured by the navy during the rebellion. Under act of July, 1864, this fund was invested in Government bonds, the income from which was to be used in paying naval pensions. The act of July, 1868, reduced the rate of interest allowed on fund to three per cent., and the income now is not sufficient to pay current demands from persons entitled to relief. The last report of the Pension office shows an excess of naval claims over income of nearly $75,000. The Secretary recommends the repeal of the act of July, 1868, so as to place the fund on a similar footing to other creditors of the United States.

The Haytien Representative.

The Haytien Government is now represented here by Joaquein Delmonte, a Dominican gentleman, till such time as the new Presidential election shall be ready to receive a minister. Arthur Polson, a New Englander, is his Consul at New York. Both persons are now in Washington waiting to hear from the State Department, and meantime talking with Congressmen about the San Domingo treaty. They do not directly oppose its ratification, but represent that such action will be premature unless payment is made according to the terms of the Convention. The party now at the head of affairs in Hayti is bitterly hostile to the ruling party in Dominica, and it is thought very evident that we stand a chance to have some trouble with that treaty.

The Naval Appropriation.

The House Naval Committee are considering the estimates of the Navy Department. They will cut them down considerably, not believing so much naval work to be necessary as is proposed. They have held a conference with Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter to-morrow morning, to hear what reasons have been advanced to such an exhaustion of the funds as necessitated the recent large discharge of workmen from the Navy Yards. The bill authorizing the transfer of money from one branch of appropriation to another has passed and reported in some form during the day.

Consolidation.

A large mass meeting of the best class of citizens of the District, irrespective of race or color was held at City Hall this afternoon to initiate measures for consolidation of the county and the city into one government with a delegate in Congress. Judge Cartter of the Criminal Court, was President, and all the active participants are persons of high standing. Resolutions were adopted, and a large committee appointed to call on Congress.

The Binckley Libel Suit.

The government has assumed the defense of ex-Commissioner Douglass in the libel suit brought against him by Binckley, since it is a case involving a Federal officer in the discharge of his duty. The Internal Revenue Bureau has asked the District Attorney of Maryland to employ counsel to defend the case, which will be tried at the Baltimore City Court into the United States Court.

The Case in Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Committee will have a special meeting to-morrow, to consider the application of Mississippi for restoration to Congressional privileges. The indications are that the Committee will rec

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

THE "organ" says that the committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, relative to the proposed enlargement of the Erie canal, "comprises two or three names highly respected in this community." The following gentlemen comprise the committee: Hon. THOMAS, M. HOWE, B. F. JONES, Esq., HENRY LLOYD, Esq., Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, JAMES. I. BENNETT, Esq., WM. K. NIMICK, Esq., and WM. H. BROWN, Esq. It becomes an important question, therefore, who of these gentleman, in the estimation of the "organ," have the felicity of being "highly respected in this community," and who have not.

THE failure of Senator RUTAN'S resolution of inquiry into the affairs of the State Agricultural College elicits no favorable comment. On the contrary, several leading journals disapproved of the action of the Senate in decided terms. For instance, the following by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"The resolutions of Mr. Rutan in reference to the management of the College, and the necessity of some examination into the condition of the institution, were such as ought to have been passed, because the Legislature, whenever there is doubt as to the proper expenditure of the people's money, should promptly investigate the circumstances; but the Senate was disposed to meet it with the matter, and thus the resolutions of inquiry were voted down by such a majority that it cannot be assumed that there is a disposition to inaugurate any reform in this direction. The mere statement is sufficient to show how discreditable the action of the Senate has been in relation to this matter."

THE supposed purpose of the Supreme Court to limit the operation of the legal tender act to contracts made after its passage, is once more the subject of general rumor. The Court guards its intentions well, and there is hardly any foundation for the belief, although it may turn out to be correct. Should the court decide that the legal tender act could not apply to contracts made before its passage, the principal rights affected by the decision will be:

1. Those which comprise old bonds, secured by mortgages of real estate, made prior to 1862.
2. The bonds of states, counties, cities, railways and other corporations, bearing date before February, 1862.
3. Policies of life insurance, issued before that time, unless payment of these in gold be considered as waived by the demand and payment of premiums in currency since the passage of the legal tender act.

A few railway stocks will be affected in value, by making the mortgage bonds on property equal to gold; but in other respects very few vested rights will be impaired.

MR. BUCKALEW'S bill "to regulate the election of County Commissioners and County Auditors," a synopsis of which we published yesterday, should not be allowed to pass in its present shape. Our representatives should see that Allegheny county is exempted from the operations of the second section, relative to the election of County Auditors, as that section will abolish the office of County Controller, and re-establish the Board of Auditors. Under the present efficient system, all the items are "audited" by the Controller at the time the disbursements are made, while under the old system, (which this section of the bill would foist upon us), the auditing was done *after* the money had been expended. The system was abolished because it was wholly inefficient. The fifth section, abolishing the office of Jury Commissioners, should be made to apply to Allegheny county. The third section, relative to cumulative voting for County Commissioners, would perhaps not be objectionable to a majority of our citizens, but there is no probability that it would give us any better men for the office.

THE Philadelphia metropolitan police bill passed the Senate on Tuesday by a vote of sixteen to thirteen, Mr. LOWRY being the only Republican who voted in the negative. On Monday the Senate named the Commission, or rather Senator CONNELL did it for the Senate, and the bill as it goes to the House contains the names of the gentlemen he suggested. They are, possibly, all very respectable politicians; but notwithstanding this fact, if the bill becomes a law, it will be unfortunate in the end for the Republican party, and those who were instrumental in passing it will regret their votes. It is not only a partisan movement, but, as we are assured by Philadelphia papers, scarcely one of which favors the bill, is the movement of a clique or ring within the Republican party. If submitted to a vote of the people of Philadelphia to-day, it would be rejected by a large majority. It places the police of the chief city of the State entirely under the control of a Board in whose selection the people of that city have had no voice, but who have been named by a few politicians. By assuming this authority the Legislature makes the police administration of Philadelphia a State question, and shoulders the Republican party of Pennsylvania with a responsibility that will be a tolerably heavy load to carry in a few years. The Republican party of Philadelphia is far from being united in support of the bill. The city is now closely divided politically, out if the commission bill passes the House and the Governor, an advantage will be secured to the opposition that will counterbalance by large odds, any gain the control of the police will secure to the Republicans. Some politicians are so blind they cannot see beyond their noses. The only lessons they learn are those of experience.

THE CANAL AND THE LAKES.

Our citizens, after having become interested in the proposed enlargement of the Beaver Canal, the advantages of which to the trade and commerce of our city are so plainly evident, are not to be humbugged by the "organ," which, while it professes to be in favor of such enlargement, even to make of it a "veritable ship canal," still falsifies the position, and misquotes the language of its real friends in our midst to the detriment of the project.

Thus, in General J. K. MOORHEAD'S report to the Monongahela Navigation Company for 1870, which says in reference to the proposed enlargement:

"The enlargement of the Beaver and Erie Canal, so as to make it navigable for boats carrying from three to five hundred tons, and the improvement of the Ohio river from this city to the mouth of the Beaver river, so as to give a continued depth of water for the passage of these boats at all seasons of the year, is a measure of the greatest importance to Western Pennsylvania, and, in fact, to the commerce of several States. It is a subject worthy of State and national aid, and if in the deep interest now being manifested in this, we have at last some assurance that it will be accomplished."

The 'Forgan' would make it appear by quoting a part of the above, that General MOORHEAD would take no interest in an enlargement less than for 500 tons capacity.

The "organ" may rest assured that the "deep interest" in this enlargement referred to by General MOORHEAD is not of that stripe manifested by itself, but rather that of the earnest well wishes of *real* Pittsburghers, of business men who believe that any enlargement of the canal, whether it be for three hundred or for five hundred ton boats, will be of vast benefit. Of course it is better to have the canal made as large as possible under the circumstances while we are at it, and if the "organ" would take as much interest in advocating, as it does now in disparaging, the project, it might be an efficient organ to aid in securing the funds necessary to make the canal even twelve feet in depth, instead of the seven feet, as at present proposed.

The "organ" hinges its objections to the proposed enlargement on its statement that freight would still have to be transferred at Erie after all, as it is now done, because, as it says, a three hundred ton boat as "a description of craft which would neither pay to run, nor be safe to navigate on the great lakes." This is regular old granny wisdom, "from a safe harbor it is easy to give counsel." It is the slow old "liner" talking to the modern but effective little "monitor." Let us grant that this is the honest belief of the "organ," nevertheless the truth of the assertion will not stand very close investigation. But even supposing it were true, would it not, to say the least, appear strange that it would not pay to run three hundred ton boats on the canal? Would not such an enlargement alone be a great improvement on the canal as now in use, which can allow of boats carrying *only sixty-five* tons? Surely the extra capacity of the boats would afford a saving sufficient to pay for the transfer at Erie, were it necessary, and still leave a wide margin of profits over present tariffs by either the canal or railroad.

But here in Pittsburgh we are not going to be frightened by the New York talk of the difficulties and dangers of the lake navigation. We need no essays on ship building to satisfy us that boats of three hundred tons capacity, drawing seven feet, cannot be made to navigate these "stormy inland seas," at least it does not appear necessary with the thunders brought to bear from so far. Of course we would like larger ships to do this business with, or boats affording more room to spare for model, and the old-fashioned figure heads that the "organ" might suggest. The sapient editor quails at the idea of risking himself on such barges! Verily, COLUMBUS would have been four hundred years older than he was when discovering America had he been a subscriber to the notions of that paper.

By all means let us have an enlargement, if it amounts to but a foot. It would at least equal an extra track along side of one of our single track railroads.

We must know the *reason* why it will not pay to run 300 ton boats on the canal to Erie, and besides why they cannot be navigated on the lakes, before we become hostile to a project promising so much for the further development of our vast resources.

A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF GROG SHOPS.

A reform is demanded in the license system in vogue in Philadelphia. The *Inquirer* insists on making the business of rum selling a monopoly, and that in granting licenses hereafter no more than one shall be conceled to any square in the city, and the person who receives it shall be obliged to pay a proper price for the privilege. Having the monopoly, it is argued, he would be willing to pay liberally for it, and he could also become an instrument in preventing the sale of liquor by unlicensed parties. There is some reason in this. Two measures of practical reform present themselves in the consideration of the license question, to those who believe prohibition unattainable. The first is the limitation of grog shops to the smallest possible number, and the securing of requisite guarantees that they shall be conduced with some regard to public decency and the interests of society. Reduce the number of saloons, so that they will be under the control of the authorities, and to some extent at least these guards will be secured. Limit the whisky shops to one in a square, for instance, and let the proprietors of them possess a monopoly in their district, and self-interest will put them on the detective force to crush out rival establishments. By this means the second object of a license system—a large revenue—can be secured without any great difficulty. The sale of liquors would become a valuable monopoly, and those securing it would be heavily taxed. Whisky is the cause of nine-tenths of our expenditures for police, prisons, work houses, and paupers, and should be taxed proportionately, to say nothing of the amount of misery it inflicts upon innocent persons whom the law is powerless to protect. There are many plans submitted to mitigate the evil, or totally destroy it, but too often they are the fruits of zeal and earnestness in the cause rather than of that wordly wisdom which puts aside theorizing and grasps at a practicable and attainable advantage. Setting aside prohibition as impossible at this time, with the existing public sentiment, it seems that the energies of reformers should be devoted to the improvement of the license system so as to draw from it every possible cent of revenue, and at the same time reduce the number of grog shops to the minimum, by making a monopoly of the traffic, that is placing it in the hands of men known to the authorities, who would be willing to pay a good round sum, and whose interest it would be to protect their monopoly from the inroads of irresponsible dealers, the low fellows who maintain the "slums" in the by ways of the city. This might be called an argument for aristocratic grog shops. So be it. Anything that is practicable, and will reduce the number of temptations that beset the pathway of the honest poor man or the unfortunate being whose appetite is not within his control. The whisky business is an exceptionable traffic, and the ordinary principles of public policy are not applicable to it.

THE belief exists that Mr. WELLS—now no longer Commissioner, his official life having run out with his last report—in presenting the Tariff question and managing statistics bearing on it, has acted in the interest of foreign manufacturers, England in particular. We know that there are those who, while not questioning his zeal or ability, have been brought to this conclusion; and they point to the fact that he favors taxing heavily articles in the production of which England is not specially interested—tea, coffee and kindred articles, for instance—and proposes low duties on iron, steel, and a large class of articles in which she is deeply interested, in which we have embarked largely, and in which respect she is our competitor. It would seem that nothing could be clearer than that, give American capital and labor the first chance in the American market, increased development will follow, our own people grow rich, an increasing population be employed, civilization and whatever relates thereto advanced, the tax-bearing capacity of the nation increased, and through home competition the price of everything brought within the line of reasonable profits. But Mr. WELLS, in common with the free traders, reasons not so. He proposes not to build up our country by giving the first chance in our market to those things wherein we are most capable and in which we have embarked our capital and labor, on the contrary, he would repress American progress by encouraging foreign competition and give foreign nations the first chance in our market. He is for low duties on what we do produce and high duties on what we do not, articles of which we yet are large consumers, as teas, coffee, etc. These latter articles admitted free, or nearly so, the cost of making steel, iron, etc., would be lessened in this country, and as experience has proved, it would not be many years before the leading branches would become so strong, and the processes so improved that we would be able to brave foreign competition, in almost any extent. The New England manufacturers of many descriptions of cotton goods under protection have come to be able to be almost indifferent to duties, and the facts relating to the growth and present condition of this very leading branch of American manufactures, is proof of the correctness of our argument. So satisfactory is Mr. WELLS'S course to the free traders, especially the importers and foreign agents, that they are enthusiastic in their support of him. He and they agree. It may be accidental. If so, we should at the very least be cautious how we fashion our policy from foreign patterns.

A PRIVATE letter from an influential source in Spain is published in the New York *Evening Post*, in which the writer states that a good strong majority of Spaniards are at this moment favorable to the separation of Cuba from Spain, by means of a treaty securing compensation to Spain for the loss of the colony. This sentiment, the letter says, would have manifested itself before this but for the diplomacy of General Sickles. A little time and a little quiet, however, will again make things ripe for skillful negotiation. The *Post* strongly opposes Gen. Sickles's retention at Madrid.

THE "cold Sunday," January 14th, was the coldest day known in the Northwest for many years, and on the great prairies of western Minnesota there were a number of travelers, mail carriers and soldiers, who were overtaken by the storm and frozen to death. At Fort Abercrombie, on Red river, the spirit thermometer indicated 45° below zero. This post is two or three hundred miles south of Fort Garry, the headquarters of the Selkirk revolutionists. How cold it was at Fort Garry has not yet been reported. Rather cold, undoubtedly, for war-like demonstrations.

RECONSTRUCTION brings with it some singular incidents. In the Tennessee Constitutional Convention the other day, General Kyle, who served in the Union army, attempted to give Brownlow, Stokes and Maynard a "dressing down." Kyle is a Republican, and the President of the Convention was a Confederate General. The latter promptly silenced Kyle, by compelling him to adhere to the question before the Convention, and the body was disappointed in its desire to have Brownlow scathingly reviewed. The spectacle of a Confederate General calling a Republican to order for abusing men of his own party was a singular one.

FOR example, the *Municipal Record* job, a wholly useless publication of the Council proceedings, in pamphlet form, for which the COMMERCIAL was paid $80 last year! And this, too, when all the city journals were giving the fullest reports in each following issue of these proceedings. We state, in the morning, of these proceedings. We state, in the morning, plain terms, for the information of all our citizens, and, considering its utter lack of usefulness, and the high price paid, this *Municipal Record* job is a *gem rare*, a most unjustifiable piece of public plunder than even that unjustifiable piece of public plunder than even that "legislative Record," about which the COMMERCIAL has had so much to say. A proposal to renew the publication this year passed the Common Council without much opposition, and being generally understood. The select branch, however, very properly smothered it—even if it was the COMMERCIAL'S own petty but favorite illustration of its notions of "retrenchment and reform" and "substantial advantages."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The mediums of New York have called up a spirit answering to the name of Daniel Webster. The spirit states that his chief regret in dying was that he had not had the opportunity to revise his dictionary.

The rates of Eastern freights by rail from Cincinnati, have been reduced 10c on fourth class freight, 20c per barrel for flour, and 15c per central on cotton:

	Fourth class.	Flour.	Cotton coarse.	Cotton uncoarse.
Boston	55	110	90	105
New York	60	100	90	105
Philadelphia	45	90	75	90
Baltimore	40	80	70	85

Bulk meats and grain 30c per 100 pounds above the fourth class. Upper classes remain unchanged.

As an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization under Democratic auspices has been started in New York and Brooklyn, to be called the Grand Army of the Constitution. The motto of this association will, or at least it ought to be, "The Constitution as it was," and we shall expect to find in it, if it spreads beyond the confines of New York city, such choice congenial spirits as F. P. Blair, Jr., Robert E. Lee, N. B. Forrest, Geo. W. Morgan, Wade Hampton, W. S. Hancock, Braxton Bragg and others.

A letter from Rome says: If any of you come to Europe with your names "in print," after the manner of our Philadelphia friends, do not employ the "great primer" type. It emboldens the hundreds to present bills of corresponding size. And this reminds the writer that we took in vain on the Coliseum, on the projecting stones of the Trevor Fountain, on the precipices of Tivoli, on all advantageous positions for the well known features of an American landscape, the advertisements of patent pills or Plantation bitters.

During last year alone there were confined in the Old Bailey of New York 50 persons charged with murder, 323 with burglary, 10 with arson, 59 with forgery, 16 with rape, and 82 with highway robbery. There are now shut up within its walls 183 persons charged with the above crimes.

The net debt of New York city and county is thirty-five millions of dollars, on a valuation of $908,426,337; of Philadelphia, twenty-five millions, on a valuation of $463,904,989; of Boston, $12,840,193, on a valuation of $349,511,600. Boston six per cent. currency bonds stand higher in the money market than the bonds of any other city in the Union. Some of the western cities are utterly insolvent. Galena, Ill., cannot pay the interest on its debt of $200,000, and the valuation of property, which in 1856 was $2,212,674, is now less than half a million of dollars.

PERSONAL.

John P. Hale, Ex-Minister to Spain, is at Rome, in very poor health, and will not return until next June. He has lost nearly a hundred pounds in weight during a short time, his present weight being less than one hundred and fifty.

John C. Breckinridge is the attorney of Cincinnati, in securing legislation from the Kentucky Legislature, for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to Chattanooga. He has made two speeches on the subject to the Legislature.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution restoring to Mrs. R. E. Lee certain articles formerly the property of General Washington, which were removed from Arlington early in the war and deposited in the Interior Department. These relics consist of the General's camp equipage, china ornaments, etc.

Baron Haussman is comfortably off, his annual income being 80,000 francs. Nevertheless his expenses have been so enormous that he has but 20,000 francs over. Indeed so extravagant were his outlays that one morning Baron Haussmann received the visit of a gentleman in black, with a white crayat, who told him, with all the respect due to so high a functionary, that if a certain note was not liquidated within a short delay he should be obliged to lay an embargo on the prefectorial salary. The Baron then entered into arrangements, fixed certain periods, and paid the demands regularly at the time agreed upon.

Ex-Congressman Cary, of Cincinnati, is lecturing in Ireland; not on Feminism, but quite the reverse—Temperance.

Speaker Blaine was forty years old on Tuesday. The anniversary was the occasion of many congratulations from personal friends. The President was forty-seven in April last; the Vice President will be forty-seven in March next. It is the first time in the history of the Government when the ages of both of the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House—the first three civil officers of the Government—have been under forty-five years.

Among the "things not generally known," says a Birmingham paper, is that Tennyson, the poet laureate, numbers among his chosen friends a Black Country puddler. This puddler is no unfrequent guest at Farringford, and he is presented by his pet with each of his volumes as they appear. The puddler is a poet, too, and his effusions have elicited the laureate's high praise, but hitherto not a line has seen the light.

Chicago rejoices in a noted cracksman named "Handy Andy," who is run by the papers of that city as infinitely superior in wickedness to New Yorks "Heddy, the Blacksmith." Pleasant competition.

DR. JACKSON'S

AMMONIA LOZENGES.

These celebrated Lozenges are carefully prepared according to the recipe of Professor Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and are a most convenient, agreeable, and in most cases, an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various affections arising from the derangement of the Respiratory Organs.

Being an excellent expectorant, they give great relief in Difficulty of Breathing, and Tightness of the Chest, and allay the irritation of the Throat and tendency to Cough, so characteristic to pulmonic diseases. A Lozenge allowed to dissolve gradually in the mouth when the cough is troublesome, will generally check it; and if taken before going to bed, will prevent coughing in the night.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

A. J. RANKIN,

44 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant s. tf

F. M. STANTON AND DR. BELLOWS.

A Just Mind Laying Aside Prejudice to Pay Tribute to a Noble Patriot.

Of the numerous attempts which, since Mr. Stanton's death, have been made to weigh and judge his career and character, not one seems to be more worthy of attention than the short address delivered by the Rev Dr. Bellows, at a memorial meeting of the New York Union League. In this address Dr. Bellows evidently goes deeper into his subject, he looks at the great Secretary with an eye that sees farther than most of the writers and speakers who have given to the world their impressions of the illustrious patriot, whose premature death the country laments. This feature of the discourse may, we think, be justly traced to a circumstance referred to near its beginning where Dr. Bellows mentions the fact that "though favored with his (Stanton's) affectionate and confidential acquaintance, for a short period after he came into office, he (Dr. B.) had the misfortune to fall into a misunderstanding with him, at a very early period of his official career." This was not a trifling misunderstanding. Dr. Bellows calls it "serious" and says:

"It embarrassed and complicated my duties as the head of the United States sanitary Commission, and closed my personal relation with the Secretary for the residue of the war, and indeed, of his life."

We are not told how the misunderstanding came about, but we may reasonably conjecture that, on one side, it originated in those personal characteristics which some have described as Mr. Stanton's "brusque and violent manners, and strong and rancorous prejudices." On the other hand, the Rev. Doctor had, or at least thought he had, good reasons to be deeply offended. Towards the Secretary he was placed in the position occupied by so many men who, in consequence, during Mr. Stanton's life never ceased to assail him with bitter reproaches and calumnious accusations, and since his death grew not weary in the endeavor to disgrace his name and blacken his memory. Dr. Bellows was a man of different stamp. Stimulated, it may be, by just anger in the first place, he studied the character of the man who had offended him; his personal grievances neither extinguished nor dimmed his gratitude for splendid public services, while the secretary lived, and when he had been snatched away by a premature death, Dr. Bellows avenged his own wrongs by showing how perfectly he understood and how justly he could estimate the qualities of the deceased. No more powerful statement has appeared than this address contains of the difficulties of Mr. Stanton's position during the war; but its most striking passages are those which portray the spirit and energy in which these difficulties were met. And the impression produced by them all is the most satisfactory apology (if that word may be used) for those traits of the Secretary's manners which alienated a few friends and made him countless enemies.

It is mortifying to reflect that such an instance of the triumph of justice and judgment over resentment and mere personal feeling is not so common as to be unworthy of especial notice and admiration.

THE "ORGAN" SNUBBED.

Note from Hon. T. J. Bigham.

Editors of the Gazette: I think I have great cause to complain of the liberty taken by one of your employees in the editorial columns of the *Gazette* yesterday morning. I supposed I was entitled to the privileges of a private citizen, and was therefore no little surprised to find my name in your paper, charging me with having written or dictated an editorial in Monday's COMMERCIAL on the subject of the Erie canal enlargement, and also with being engaged corruptly in efforts to defraud the Commonwealth. Permit me to say, in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, that I neither *wrote or dictated a line in last Monday's* COMMERCIAL. That I have not now, and never had, one dollar's interest in the present Erie Canal, or in its proposed enlargement; and as this charge has been several times intimated in your paper in regard to some or all of the Committee of which I am Secretary, permit me further to say, that I do not believe that Gen. Moreland, who has been specially named, or any other member of that Committee is interested to the extent of a dollar, otherwise than as property holders in this vicinity. Nor do I believe that any member of that Committee in any way interfered in the State Treasurer's selection, out of which these charges appear, in some way, to have originated.

On the organization of the committee appointed to further this canal enlargement I was appointed secretary, and had specially delivered upon me its watch and movements in any way tending to embarrass it. Messrs. Pennihan and King, whom I have always regarded as friends and gentlemen, had declared to me that they were firm friends of this enlargement. Under these circumstances I regarded as unfriendly had appeared in that journal. Upon calling I was referred to an employe little known to me. Instead of being "gushingly communicative," said very little, except in answer to interrogatories. The great body of what he states in this morning's paper is either the coinage of his own imagination or else learned from others. None of it was intended for the public. The few things I did say are incorporated in such a manner as to make the whole unfounded.

I will now add that I have been favorable to the ultimate enlargement of this Erie Canal for some years. All I have done with the last six weeks has been as Secretary of a committee composed of Pittsburgh's best men. I have lived here thirty-three years, and expect to die here, and decline to bandy words with every whipper-snapper that handles a pen.

T. J. BIGHAM.

February 1, 1870.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Its Quality Second to None in the World—Testimony of a Skilled Steel-Worker.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If national as well as individual success depends upon persevering self-reliance, it is the fault rather than the misfortune of this country if she imports steel from England any longer. Having had for a number of years the management of steel works in Sheffield, I have some knowledge of the material used there, and filling a similar position in this city for the last sixteen months, I have some slight knowledge of the material used here, and I never did for all, both practical and particular purposes, quality as good steel can be made in this city as in Sheffield, or in the world. Some of the most skillful of Sheffield men are amongst us, as naturalized citizens, and the elements of production are easy of access. It needs but one other element to make this city the boast of America and envy of the world. There needs now, sir, unlimited confidence in the character of our steel. The time has come when this can and should be exercised. I repeat that to-day Pittsburgh is able to compete with any place in the world for the production of a genuine ingot of steel, be it for whatever purpose it may. The general cry is, can you make that Low equal to Cleveland or Firth's? We reply, yes, sir, or to any other Sheffield house, or any where else. We stand ready to note; and if it be an impossibility to lead, we are, at all events, determined to go abroad.

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1870. R. C.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Monday, a petition was presented, signed, among others, by Rev. Alfred Barnes, of Philadelphia, praying for the appointment of women inspectors of prisons; and immediately thereafter Mr. Miller offered a bill providing for the appointment of three such inspectors for the Philadelphia county prison.

"Now, gentlemen," said James Fisk, Jr., as he bowed himself out of the presence of the investigating committee on the New York gold conspiracies, "Now, gentlemen, when you come to New York send me your cards, and come and dine with me, and I'll show you round and take you to my grand opera house." "Thanks, Mr. Fisk, for your kind offers," said General Garfield, "and permit me to express the conviction that as first class actor we lost in the world when you became the business manager." Prince Erie looked perplexed when he closed the door behind him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style with Taste and Elegance.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

NOTICE

TO ALL BOILERS.

That we, the Boilers of Youngstown are out on a strike, and that we request all Boilers to keep clear till everything is settled.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest from Jan 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5½ Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't. JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Pres't.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Pres'ts.
E. M. BAILEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, D. Wollaston, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christian Zug.

D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mthp

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE

ERECTS

IRON ROOF FRAMES

COVERED WITH

Corrugated Iron

FOR

Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.

CORRUGATED IRON,

For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.

Iron Curtains for Mills, &c.

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

Morgan & Co.,

SHIPPERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE

COKE,

From their Works at Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.

OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.

We have largely increased our capacity during the past year, and continue to ship to ALL POINTS

BY RAILROAD,

As well as to deliver Coke

IN THE CITY.

PARHAM

SEWING MACHINE CO'S

AGENCY FOR

Lawrence, Butler, Westmoreland, Washington, Mercer, Beaver, Armstrong, Greene, Fayette.

Counties,

PENNSYLVANIA,

AND

Jefferson, Belmont, Muskingum, Monroe, Morgan, Harrison, Guernsey, Noble, Washington, Athens,

And Meigs Counties.

OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. MILLINGAR, Agent,

No. 70 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Potters' Lead, Putty, Vermillion.

DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
Linseed Oil, ... 9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

TTh8 Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHEETING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Gray & Logan

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

TO

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.

Our Stock is Still

LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

PRINTERS, BINDERS,

Stationers and Blank Book

MAKERS,

Will remove from their present location on or before February 7, to NEW POST BUILDING,

NO. 145 WOOD ST.,

CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK ..... JOHN J. MCDERMOTT.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

To their Factory, Dinwiddie Street,

Near Fifth Avenue, Eleventh Ward.

Take Oakland Cars, corner of Market and Fourth Avenue.

REMOVED.

DR. J. H. McCLELLAND,

HOMŒPATHIST.

Office and Residence, No. 316 PENN STREET. Office hours from 8 to 9½ A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Also, at the Second street Hospital and Dispensary from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

GROCERIES, &C.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

243 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite head of Wood street,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE PURCHASED

500 Hhds New Orleans Sugar,

2,000 Bbls New Orleans Molasses.

Receipts of the above by Boat and Rail will be almost daily.

They also invite attention to their brand of superior

Richmond Navy Tobacco.

PRICES REDUCED.

3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Winslow's Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of 3 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of 3 pound fresh Peaches for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.
3 cans of Yarmouth Green Corn for $1 00.

A full assortment of canned Fruits and Vegetables for sale at reduced prices at the Family Grocery store of

GEO. W. McCLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered free.

Cheapest Grocery and Tea House

IN THE TWO CITIES.

STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS:

Good Black Tea	75
Fine Black Tea	100
Extra Fine Tea	140
Very Choice Tea	140
Good Young Hyson	140
Fine Young Hyson	140
Extra Fine	160
Best Imported	180
Good Uncolored Japan	120
Extra Fine	120
Best in the city	120
Good Imperial	120
Choice Imperial	120
Very Best Warranted	180
Choice Gunpowder	120
Very Choice	180
English Breakfast Good	100
Choice Strong	120
Best Imported	140

J. KOHEN,

No. 69 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

KNOX & ORR,

Wholesale Grocers

268 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited. 4p

WM. GLENN & SONS

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

GROCERIES,

70 and 72 VINE ST., CINCINNATI,

Have a full supply of

New Crop N. O. Sugar and Molasses,

AND OTHER STAPLE AND VARIETY GOODS.

8TD

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN SILKS.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

AMERICAN SILKS,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

GREAT

REDUCTION

IN

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS

TO CLOSE STOCK

OF

Winter Goods.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETS,
SILKS,
MERINOS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

Cloaks and Shawls

Lyons Velvets,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870.

Whatever the politicians may think of the recent speech of Mr. Dawes, in Congress, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in demanding economy in the national expenditures, the taxpayers of the whole country, and business men everywhere, will heartily commend him for it. Economy in the public expenditures is much more essential in the present condition of the finances of the country than the discussion of political abstractions, on which so much worthless time is wasted. It is not necessary that the general reader should set himself down to study out the items of extravagance presented by Mr. Dawes, or the figures of the counter statement made by Mr. Butler, to decide exactly which is right on the points in dispute. Those who read will take the spirit of Mr. Dawes' speech, and in contrast with it those who see all him personally and politically, will cordially approve his bold and outspoken rebuke of waste of whatever amount and in whatever department. Before making his speech Mr. Dawes declared that he went to every Department, and tried in vain to get a reduction in the estimates, representing the needed economy in strong terms, and it was not till he had thoroughly obtaining satisfaction that the committee determined to bring the matter to the knowledge and up this country. Public opinion is so decided in supporting the position taken by Mr. Dawes, that every Department is now overhauling its estimates to a greater or less extent, and from what has transpired it is seen that the Government can get along with at least thirty millions of dollars less than were at first asked. However the partisan political differences may be settled, great good in the direction of greater economy started by Mr. Dawes, is very sure to be the result.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his proposed operations in the sale or purchase as of bonds for the sinking fund for the month of February. He will sell $1,000,000 of gold each week, making $4,000,000 for the month, and will buy $1,000,000 of bonds each week, or $2,000,000 for the month. This programme, if adhered to, will have a tendency to make gold plenty on the market, and the lessened purchase of bonds by the Government will leave the supply on the open market large—operations calculated to make both the price of gold and bonds lower. The Secretary may, however, during the month, find occasion to direct the purchase of bonds for general account of the Treasury, as it will be seen that his announcement is so made, is to furnish bonds for the sinking fund only.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼		118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	115½		115½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½		114½
U. S. Bonds '65	114½		114½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114		114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114½		114½
U. S. Bonds '68	114½		114½
10-40s	112¾		112¾
Golds	112¾		112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb.	Feb.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¼	121¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118½	118½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 1862	115¾	115¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¼	115¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, new, 5s	114¼	114¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Currency	112½	112½		¼

—Railway stocks at the New York Board were strong and active during the day. Rock Island, although driven out from the regular stock Exchange, continues to be the chief feature, and large blocks of the stock change hands every day. The shorts are scared and buying greedily.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 2, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4:00 P M
New York Central	196½	196½	196½	196½	197		
Erie	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾		
Harlem				135¾	135¾		
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾		
Michigan Central				110¾	110¾		
Michigan Southern	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½		
Illinois Central				132¾	132¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼		
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾		
do preference	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½		
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾		
St. Paul, preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½		
Toledo and Wabash	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.							
Fort Wayne	89	89	89	89	89		
Chicago and Alton							
Ohio and Mississippi							
Western Union Telegraph							
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½		
Adams Express					95¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co					49½		
American U. Ex	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½		
United States Express							
Merchants Union Express							
Gold	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼		

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196¾	197	¼	
Erie	50¾	50¾		¼
Harlem	135¾	135¾		
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	
Mich. Central	110¾	110¾		
Mich. Southern	83½	83½		
Illinois Central	136	136		¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	92¼	92¼		
Chicago and North	72¾	72¾		
do. preferred	89½	89½		
Rock Island	114¾	114½		¼
St. Paul	38¾	38¾		
do. preferred	85½	85½		
Tol. and Wabash	23¼	23¼		
do. preferred	72	72¼	¼	
Fort Wayne	89	89		
Chicago and Alton	114¾	114¾		
Ohio and Miss.	30¾	30¾		
Western U. Tel.	39¾	39¾		
Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼		
Adams Express	94	95		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	49½	49½		
American U. Ex	57½	57½		
U. S. Express	52½	52½		¾
Merch. U. Ex	24¾	24¾		

—The excitement in the Rock Island shares continues without abatement, says the New York *Mail*, and the prospect seems promising for the great advance predicted for the last year. In view of the present situation, we publish the valuation of the railroads as follows:

906 miles single track with equipments, including the extensive rail mill in Chicago, at $80,000 per mile	$36,380,000
120,000 acres land on the line of the road estimated at $16 per acre	1,920,000
	8,000,000
	$14,300,000
This is represented by stock	$16,000,000
Bonds and other indebtedness	8,000,000
	24,000,000
Surplus	$20,300,000

The earnings of the road are large, and the expenses of operating for the last number of years has not exceeded fifty per cent. of the receipts. It can make regular ten per cent dividends without the sales of the land, which might be divided among the stockholders. A fifty per cent and upon dividend could be declared, and yet leave a surplus of over three millions of dollars, according to the estimate above. This, if available, would make the stock stand at 175 per share.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York stock boards every day, sales in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1870.

There is a moderate trade doing in our general markets but still room for more. Anything like a lively trade is not looked for for some weeks yet. We have no material change to note in prices since our last, and quote the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted as follows:

APPLES—There is a moderate local inquiry for good apples, with a good supply in store. We quote choice to extra at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; fair to good at $2 50@2 75, and very common to poor at $2@2 50 ₱ barrel. Inferior and common are very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is in fair request, with fair receipts of all grades, but particularly common. We quote very choice at 30@32c and prime at 28c ₱ lb. Common roll and packed are dull and nominal.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD—Market moderately active. We quote S. C. hams at 20c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 14½@15c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; side sides 17@18c; clear sides 17½@18c; lard in tierces 12c; lard in buckets 13c; lard in kegs 14c. Jones Brothers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 lb packages, 20c ₱ lb.

BAGGING—Per bale $29 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 9c@10c ₱ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Market quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory 18@18½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb. Limburger 19½c, and Sweitzer 26c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet and unchanged, with a moderate demand for choice bright dried apples and for hand peaches. We quote good to choice dried apples at 6@6c; peaches 9@10c for quarters;

10@11½c for halves, and 20@ ₱ lb for pared. Blackberries 14c ₱ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $3@5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

FLOUR—There is a good supply on the market and a moderate demand for fresh packed at 20s@25c ₱ dozen.

HAY—From country wagons loose may sells at $18 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 75@11 75 ₱ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 40@1 45 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl and good to prime at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is very little coming to market, and a fair demand for nice dressed turkeys at 18c, 20c ₱ lb, and for chickens at 14@15c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 6c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Lower seed sells at $7 75@8 25 in lots, and in a retail way at $8 50. Market quiet and light inquiry. Timothy seed firm at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel. Flax seed may be quoted at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues dull. Choice peachblows sell in small lots from store at 55c ₱ bushel, but good sized lots will not bring that figure. We quote nominally at 50c in bulk and 75c@$1 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with stocks in store and receiving sufficient to supply the demand, which is moderate. There is but little difference at present betwixt the mill and store prices. Prices are unchanged, and we quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₱ bbl. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Rye flour is dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl, at ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—There is little doing in grain of any kind. There is but little inquiry for wheat outside the mills, and very little coming in. Good winter wheat at $1 10@1 18 ₱ bushel. Ear corn from the boats is quiet at 78@82c ₱ bush, as to quality, very little commanding the latter figure. Rye continues dull and quoted nominally at 90c ₱ bushel, though in fact there does not appear to be any buyers at that figure, and some refuse to give more than 85c, though we do not learn of any sales at that. Oats are very little at that. Oats on the track are weak at 46@47c ₱ bushel. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00, and fall at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 06 per common rectified $1 06, and proof rectified $1 10 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

The market during the past week has shown signs of improvement, and we note a pretty fair business doing—at least as much as usual at this season of the year. Most of the business, however, is confined to orders by mail, and few buyers are in the market. Prices are unchanged in most articles, although sugars and syrups are weak and still declining. We reduce our quotations on "sweets," which are lower than we have been for a long time. New Orleans sugar and molasses are arriving freely, and find a ready market at our quotations. Coffee is very firm and quotations unchanged. Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c for full weight; mould and dip candles 20c for full weight; mould and dip candles 19c. Excelsior, 8c; Woman's Friend, 9c; Magic 10c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Pearline $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90@$1 50; Manilla 95@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 50.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Cornstarch 10c; Pearl Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 00@5 75 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, February 3, 1870.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday was quiet as usual. A line of 2,500 bbls sold, 500 each month to July, at 34c. Spot oil yesterday would not bring 30c, and February was quoted at 30½c.

CRUDE OIL—There was nothing whatever doing. Sellers and buyers keep as far apart as possible. Holders ask 18½c for spot or February, but buyers will not offer over 16c. S. O. to July is the same figure. No sales reported.

DESPATCHES,

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 2.—Market active. About 34,700 at 5 70 on Lower Creek, and $5 here.

NEW YORK, February 2—Closing on 1st—Petroleum—crude in pipeline. Steady at figures as last quoted. Not excessive, but the demand continues moderate. Sales of small parcels to actual refiners' wants; 17c asked. In refined, little more doing, but no activity. Prices rather easily fallen off, but prices reduced, and some sales were made on special brands. Standard white sold and weak sales 3500 bbls March and April, February, dull at 30½c; 5,000 do May at 31c. Philadelphia delivery, quiet and steady at 32c; 1 gallon for refined; the supply there has accumulated 5,000 bbls. Indefinite and nominal. Very slow movement at the close of business for export; 29½c bid and 30c asked for refined State-Turpentine quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—P. L. S to W. Spot and steady; offerings very light.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 11 A. M.—Market panicky, offering at $1 40 at well; sales small lots; crude is generally 1c lower for higher grades.

NEW YORK, February 2, 12:45 P. M.—Market quiet but firm.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Market firm; offering at $4 75.

TARR FARM, February 2.—Offering at $4 65@5 75 for light oil, and $4 50@4 85 for heavy. Not much inquiry. Market quiet but firm.

TITUSVILLE, February 2, 1 P. M.—Market firm; prices $1 60@1 70 on upper creek, with moderate demand.

NEW YORK, February 2, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; crude held at 17c; refined 30½c@30¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 2, Half-past 9 A. M.—Market quiet but very firm; buyers at $1 70; sellers holding at $4 75@4 80. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 11:20 A. M.—Market quiet; fair demand for both early and future deliveries with heavy underlying prices. Spot 29½c; last half 30½; to 30½c; March 30¾@30¾c, February and July 31¼. Gale 16,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2, 5:30 P. M.—Market dull and inactive; quotations nominal and unchanged. Sales 20,000 bbls 30½@30¾c, February to March 30½c; March 30¾@30¾c; crude 17c.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 1, 12:30 P. M.—Market firm at $4 80 on cars; $4 50 to 4 60 on boats.

NEW YORK, February 2, 2:05 P. M.—Crude 16½c and refined 30½c. Sales 5,000 bbls this month. Market very quiet.

TITUSVILLE, February 2, 1 P. M.—Market very firm at about $4 60.

OIL CITY, PA., February 2, 11:45 A. M.—Market dull; 55 00 paid for 5 at early; $5 00 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 2, 11:00 A. M.—Market very firm and oil scarce; sales at $1 75, but asking $4 80.

FARMINGTON, February 2, 12:00 M.—Market dull at 4 80@4 90; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, February 2, 12:30 P. M.—Market very firm with actual sales at $4 60@4 70 offered freely, but no transactions.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Liberty Oil works	640	J. C. Hall
Forsyth Bros	320	Johnson & Palm
Empire Oil works	320	Wm. Hay
Eagle Oil works	160	W. Wilson & Co
Hope Oil works	160	B. Davis
James Wilkins	160	Do
Total		

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 1,025 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 500 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. S & Co, 26 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,730 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

H W C Tweddle, 179 bbls lub to J R Bartlett, New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $4 30@4 75.

WHEAT—Not quiet at 82c. No 2 fairly active at 86¾@87¼c, closing at 86¾@87c this afternoon the market was dull at 86¾c, cash and seller February; 82¼c, seller March.

CORN—Firm: sales of No 2 at 70¼@70½c, regular, and 71@71½c fresh, closing at 70¾c regular; new 52@53c this afternoon No 2 was nominal at 71c.

OATS—Tolerably active and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 2 at 38¼@38½c, closing at inside.

RYE—Nominal at 67@70c No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet at $1 00@1 01 for No. 2

BROOMCORN—Dull at 9@10c for good, and 9@c asked.

MESS PORK—Declined and irregular, and closed 26@25¾c lower; sales at $25 80@26 00 cash, closing at $25 75, cash; and $25 87½ seller February; $25 80@25 90 seller March; short rib 1@1½c higher; sales at $16 25@16 40 cash, closing at $16 25.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet at $6 85@6 90 for common to medium; $6 90@7 25 for choice to extra.

CATTLE—Receipts of 1,000 head; arrived to-day 1,000 head; active and steady; sales at $4 00@5 00 for shipping beeves.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Flour dull and droppingly family $8 20@8 40. Wheat unchanged and supply light; red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn unchanged; car 70c. Oats scarce at 50@55c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley unchanged; spring $1 10@1 20; choice fall $1 30@1 35. Cotton dull middling 24½@24¾c. Tobacco firm and in good demand; sales 60 hhds; supply large; arriving. Whisky firm and in better demand; sales 500 bbls at 96c. Hogs dull and lower at $5 75@5 85 for fair to good; receipts 1,800. Provisions dull and unsettled; mess pork 25 lower in bulk. Bacon nominal; shoulders 10½c, sides 13½@13¾c for clear rib and clear. Lard dull and drooping; shoulders 12¼c; sides 13@13½c for clear rib and clear. Sugar cured hams 18@19½c. Lard oil and prime steam 115c. Linseed oil nominally 74c. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs 25c. Live poultry dull and lower at 5@6c for chickens, 6c for turkeys, 5c for ducks, 4½@5c for geese. Potatoes dull at $2 25 for Minnesota spring, and $ 50 for Early Rose. Rye firm at 78c 80c. Whisky quiet at 93c. Pork dull and lower at $25 75@26 00. Bacon dull; shoulders 10½c; clear sides 13½c. Bacon—12½@12½c for shoulders, 16½c for sides. Lard quiet and drooping at 12½c. Sugar cured hams. Lard dull at 16½c for kegs. Sugar cured hams unchanged. Coffee higher. Flour in good demand. Cattle unchanged at 2@6½c. Hogs—small sales of good to choice at $6 65@6 90.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Sales 175 hhds tobacco at $1 @5 12½ for frosted@trash; 60@7 50 for sound logs; $ @9 for low to medium leaf; $15@18 for fine leaf; $20@30 for medium weight wrappers. Cotton dull and lower at 24c. Grain dull. Corn in sales 60@65c, shoulders 13@13½c hams 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky quiet and weak at 97@98c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 86c for No 1; 85c for No 2. Oats steady at 38c for No 2. Corn unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs firmer at $10 00@10 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 2.—Wheat—no important change until 3 P. M.; then 2c lower; amber $1 03@1 04. Oats dull at 45c. Barley $1 25 ₱ cental. Dressed hogs advanced to $10 50@10 60. Clover seed very scarce; prime $6 50.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

[IMPORTS BY A. V. R. R.]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. —P. R. R. Lessee.

W W Knox, 75 bags t seed; W U Tel Co, 4 bxs mdse; J Rea Sons & Co, 1 bale cracker; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 do; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 bbls glue; W Vetsmer, 3 bxs fil; A Iams & Son, 1 do mdse; L H Sanford, 1 do; Smith & Co, 1 do lamerns; W W Wallace, 2 bbls tal; W Woodcock & Co, 2 do mdse; Jas Parker & Co, 1 do; Carthy, 5 bxs tin plate; Godfrey & C, 11 skrags; S Bailey & Co, 1 do; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 bbls oil; Bovard, B & co, 3 cases oil cloth; McLellan Bros, 6 do; Rea Sons & Co, 1 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 225 bxs chese, 100 bbls flour; T C Jennings & Bro, 10 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 50 bbls flour; Wm Thaw & Co, 6 bags; M Deimage, 16 g hides; S Pflaum, 7 bbls bones, 6 do bbls, 1 bbl tallo; Seward & Ely, 1 bbl tallow; 1 bag bone dust; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; schoonmaker & Co, 50 do do; O H Hutchinson & Co, 1 do do; R Gidley, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bale feathers; A H English, 2 bxs books; J A Liggett & Co, 50 bbls wheat; D Lacock, 1 bbl mdse; Thomas & bandies Graff, Bennett & co, 2 cars limestone; Shoenberger & co, 50 do; H Rea, Jr, 10 bbls hominy; Hersh & Bro, 1 bx clothing.

Allegheny Station.

J M Hemphill, 3 cars stone; Hussey & R, 1 do do; Arbuckles & co, 2 bbls eggs; Frazier & Hamilton, 1 do; J A Hoover & co, 1 car lime; Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, 1 do; Hunsinger, R T Kennedy & Bro, 3 do; wheat, M Heckman, 1 do; Nevin & Co, 1 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 do; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 do; Weyman Bros, 2 cards do; Park Bros & co, 10 kegs lead; I Dorsey, 12 bush corn, 10 do oats; Hall, 1 bag nails; W H Graff, 7 bbls eggs, 6 tubs butter; J A Graff, 5 bbls eggs; M W Rankin & Bro, 10 bbls apples; 20 do peaches; Longhamp & c, 10 bbls flour; E L Fahnestock, 3 cases oil; Dilg, S & co, 1 bale; low Singer, N & co, 1 spring; Jones & Co, 1 do; Schoonmaker & Co, 1 do; Knox & H, 6 bags flax seed; Rodwick & W, 1 frutter; R Kidd, 1 do; Wm Thaw & Co, 10 bbls flour; P H Lamprecht, 1 box; Shaffi, 1 pkg; Hare & Bro, 2 bxs h ware; J Moore, 1 do; Penna R R Co, 65 bbls oil.

Graff, Bennett & Co, 20 do; Forsyth Bros; W Bartle, 8 do do; to A B Mills, 7 Chess, 1 do do; to Jones & P C W Mackey, 2 do do; to Wilson & co, Philadelphia; and Bennett, Pettebone & co, 100 do do; to Wm Thaw & Co, 100 do do; to Wareing & King; W D Robinson, 32 bbl do; to Cleghorn Oil Works; Duncan, 199 do do; to Eagle Oil Works.

Freight Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Aladdin Oil co, 1 lot tools and machinery; H Langhamp, 18 bbls baskets; Voigt, M & co, 7 bbls d apples; Lutz, Mc & co, 7 do do; J Blumberg, 5 do do; Hussey, W H Kirkpatrick, 6 bags d apples, 12 bxs cheese; Shoenberger, B & co, 1 bale rags; Higbee & co, 17 bars iron; E Ovendorf, 2 bbls bone; C A Carpenter, 1 cars railroad iron.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD —P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	9	Bryan & Caughey, m
Graff, Bennett & Co, do	1	Hailman & Co, do
Lindsay & McC, m	3	Reese, Graff & Dull, m
Pittsburgh Co, do	4	Brown & Co, m
Lewis, Bailey & D, m	5	
Total		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	7	J W Porter, metal	2
J Reamer, m	3	John Moorhead, metal	4
Hailman & H, do	3		
Total	13		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Union Mills, o	1
J Reamer, o	1	Shoenberger, D & Co, o	12
Hussey, Wells & co, o	1	Nimick & Co, metal	5
Coleman, B & Co, o	2		
Total			23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	4	Brown & Co, do	2
Total			6

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 1 bbl eggs, 1 d hogs, 24 bales hay, 11 do straw, 28 sks corn, 200 bbls straw boards; Means & C, 10 bbls apples; R H Conway, 10 sks oats; Ino J Gowan, 1 box; J L Ward, 1 sk d apples; J T May & Bro, 1 box crackers; Per, D & co, 4 e ale bbls; Reymer & Bro, 6 bas cigars, 3 e bxs; A Jacobs, 1 sk t seeds; W Mc Cune, 120 head sheep; W M Mitchell, 200 do do; G Mink, 8 bbls cider; S Black Sons, 1 ex mdse; H Rea, Jr, 46 bbls apples; Alex King, 243 bxs w glass; Wm Booth, lot hides and pelts; H W Buffum, 3 bxs bottles; S Snyder, 2 rolls leather; Pat Carragher, 1 coop chickens, 1 box poultry; H Speer, P Wollett, et al; Beatty & Forsythe, 3 bdls pelts; W H Hagan, 8 sales hay.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Session begins January 19, 1870. d*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121¼@121½.

NEW YORK, February 2 2 P. M.

MONEY—Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent, with exceptions at 7.

STERLING—Firm at 108¾@109.

GOLD—Quiet; opened at 121¼, and closed at 121¼@121½. Exports to-day $14,700. Clearances $21,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong. Coupons '81 118½@118¾; do '62 115¾@115¾; do '64, 114½@114¾; do 65, 113¾@114; do new, 114¼@114½; do '67, 114½@114¾; do '68, 114½@114¾; Pacifics, 110¾@111¼.

STATE BONDS—Active and generally higher. Missouris, 90¾@ old Tennessees, 56; new do, 57¾; old Virginias, 62; new do, 61; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 28; Louisiana levee 68 67¾.

STOCKS—Strong, though not in all cases up to the highest prices of the day. Canton 56; Cumberland 32½; Western Union Telegraph 39½; Quicksilver 24; Mariposa 13; preferred 26½; Adams Express 66; Wells Fargo 95; American 57½; United States 52½; Pacific Mail 40¾; New York Central 97½; Erie 50¾; do preferred 85; Hudson River 135; do preferred 151; Hudson Scrip 88½; Reading 96½; Michigan Central 110; Lake Shore 92¾; Illinois Central 136; Pittsburgh 92¾; Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 89¾; Rock Island 114¾; St. Paul 38¾; do preferred 85¾; Wabash 23½; do preferred 72½; Fort Wayne 89; Terre Haute 23; do preferred 50; Chicago and Alton 114½; do preferred 105. Ohio and Mississippi 29½; New Jersey Central 98½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74; St. Joseph 107; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 103½; Dubuque 100.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold $78,898,282 currency $1,909,227; general balance $81,099,355.

Exports of the week, exceptspecie, $5,825,470.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton heavy and lower sales 2,600 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands Flour—receipts 14,800 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; State unchanged; sales 3500 bbls at $4 60@4 80 for superfine State and western; $5 10@5 90 for extra State; $5 00@6 10 for extra western; $5 10@5 90 for extra Genesee; $5 60@6 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 50@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour heavy and lower; sales 200 bbls at $5 25@5 50 for Jersey; $4 25@4 50 for country. Corn meal quiet and weak; sales 1,000 bbls at $3 25@3 50 for Jersey; $3 40@3 60 for western. Wheat—receipts 12,000 bush; sales 33,000 bush at $1 17@1 20 for No. 3 spring; $1 22 for winter red and amber western; $1 28@1 30 for winter red and amber Genesee; $1 30@1 32 for white western; $1 35@1 40 for white Genesee. Rye quiet, barley heavy; sales 15,000 bush at 90@95c for prime to choice two-rowed State; and Canada West on private terms. Barley and malt dull; sales 600 bushels State at $1 30. Receipts of corn 3,100 bushels; dull and drooping; sales 28,000 bushels at 80@80½c for new and mixed western; 86c for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of Oats 5,474 bushels; Oats dull and declining; sales 39,000 bushels at 53c for western; 56@56½c for State. Linseed oil heavy at 89@90c in casks. Rice dull. Carolina 8@9c. Butter firm and better; sales 600 bbls Ohio at 19@21c. Molasses dull; sales 190 barrels New Orleans at 76@77c. Petroleum dull at 18¾@18½c for crude, and 30c for refined. Hops firm at 18@28c for American. Wool firm; sales 350,000 pounds at 40@50c for domestic fleece; 46@50c for pulled. Leather—hemlock rule steady at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres. Coal quiet and unsettled. Sugar firm at 9½@9¾c. Shooting copper steady at 33c; lower grades in fair request at 29@29½c for lake. Pig iron quiet and drooping at $22 50@23 00 for Scotch, and $21 for American. Bar dull and declining at $85 50 for refined Engish and American. Steel dull at 11@12c for Russia. Naval stores—Spirits turpentine firm at 46½@47c. Rosins steady at $2 60@2 65 for common to good strained. Tallow firm at 9½@9¾c for prime. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Flour dull and 5c lower. Wheat very quiet and in buyers' favor. No 2 spring $1 16@1 20; winter red and amber western $1 24@1 30. Rye steady and dull at 80c. Barley dull and heavy at 80@85c for western. Corn dull and heavy at 50@50½c for mixed western. Oats dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at 32@32½c for mixed western, and 33@34c for white. Pork dull and lower at $25 75@26 00 for mess for March. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Lard dull and lower; sales 2,000 tierces at 12½@12¾c for March. Hogs—receipts 5,000; dull and lower; sales at $6 75@7 00 for mixed; $7 00@7 25 for heavy and packing; light to fair $7 00@7 25. Cattle—receipts 1,000; dull and lower; sales at $4 00@5 00 for shipping steers.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Live stock market—Choice cattle scarce, and 1@1½c higher; medium grades of cattle heig the market, and prices are 1@1½c higher at the close, with a good clearance. Sales of 2,000 head of fresh animals 1,000, with 300 held from Monday, and all sold. Some very superior steers sold at 10c because so fine, the lowest grade of bulls went at 6½c. Sales at 8@10c; good to prime, 9@9½c; fair to good to prime at 8@8½c; best 45, Indiana steers 10c; good to prime, 9@9½c; mostly on sales 9@9½c. Sheep—The next best lot were from Michigan 90, cwt, sold at 12c; 60 fat Scotch at 7½c; 60 fat sold at 10@12¼c; 60 Kentucky 74 cwt at 11½@10c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 11c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 10½c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 9½c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 9c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 8½c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 8c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 7½c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 7c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 6½c; 30 Kentucky 74 cwt at 6c; 30 Kentuc

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brockee, Peter, Southgton, Pa.	3
Imbedi, Caffy D., East Liberty, Pa.	3
Judd & Co., Orange, New York	3
Kepler, Andrew, Venus Station, Pa.	3
McChesney James, Wilkins, Pa.	3
Smith, Roswell D., Lewisburg, Pa.	3
Smith, W. D., Chicago, Illinois	3
Stewart, John H., Cincinnati, Ohio	3

ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES.—Mr. George F. Linderman, the newly elected Street Commissioner of the Second District, has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

LECTURE BY A BLIND MAN.—Mr. Whalen, an experienced teacher, will deliver a lecture in the lecture room of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, this evening. He is a capital talker, and worthy of attention.

THE GIANT.—A telegram from New York announces that Major Burnell's agent there has secured the Oriental giant, at a salary of two hundred dollars per week. The giant will appear at the Museum on Monday next, and hold daily levees for four weeks, Sundays excepted.

THE RESERVES.—An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association will be held this evening at the office of Messrs. Swearingen and McCandless, 91 Fourth avenue, near Wood street, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for attending the next annual meeting of the State Association.

INSANE MAN REMOVED.—Officer Fred Rivers yesterday conveyed Watia Shotton, the insane colored man whose arrest and confinement in the watch house and the jail we have already noticed, to the Poor Farm. The unfortunate lunatic is quieter now than at first, and gave but little trouble on the way to the farm.

THE CITY FINANCES.—The appropriation ordinance having passed Councils, the Controller has issued warrants for bills standing over since December, 1869, which amounted to $27,-117 13. He is now engaged drawing warrants for bills for the month of January, which also have to come out of the new appropriations. The entire amount thus to be drawn for the new appropriations will not fall short of $60,000, so that there will be only $670,000 to defray the expenses of the current year.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—On next Friday evening week, February 11th, officer John Moore, who, as our readers will recollect, was shot in the shoulder by "Snibbs" Arnold, will take a complimentary benefit at Benner's Varieties Theater, Penn street. Mr Moore has been long installed from doing duty ever since the wound was inflicted, and as he is a very faithful and deserving officer, his friends should avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their appreciation of his services.

IMPROVED COAL PIT CAR WHEEL.—The attention of the coal trade is directed to the advertisement in another column of Dickson, Marshall & Co., of coal pit car wheels, with Pollett's patent oil chamber attached. The advantages of this oil chamber will at once be comprehended when we say that one oiling is sufficient to run a car for eight days. The arrangement of the chamber is such that the oil is freely and regularly distributed over the axle, while the jacking at either end of the hub is so arranged as to render it impossible for any oil to escape. This patent has been in use for a number of years in this and other coal regions in the vicinity, and has given universal satisfaction.

WOMAN RUN OVER.—Mrs. Mary Perkins, of South Pittsburgh, met with a severe accident yesterday morning on Smithfield street, near Diamond alley. While crossing the street at the intersection of the alley, she was knocked down and run over by a carriage being driven along Smithfield street. She was picked up and found to be so badly hurt in one of her ankles as to be unable to stand. She was conveyed to the Mayor's office and Mr. Patterson sent to a carriage in which she was conveyed to her home. The driver was arrested but refused to give his name. There was no information against him, and as the policemen did not see the act, which is said to have been one of gross carelessness, the man was released.

GROUND HOG DAY.—Yesterday was Candlemas, or "Ground Hog Day," as there is a tradition that on this day the woodchuck comes forth from his burrow to sniff the air, and if he discovers his shadow in the sun he straightway repairs to his hole, there to remain for six long weeks. The idea of the superstition is, that if the sun peeps out sufficiently strong, on Candlemas day, to show the ground hog his shadow, there will be six weeks more of winter weather—that the ground will be so frozen that the woodchuck cannot subsist in the cold, and with his unerring instinct he returns to his hibernation until the expiration of that time. If there is any truth in the ground hog sign, we shall have some winter yet.

During Attempt at Burglary.

A daring attempt was made at an early hour yesterday morning, to enter a boarding house, at No. 525 Penn street, kept by Mrs. Robinson, but which was frustrated, some of the boarders being awakened by the noise made by the thieves. The burglars, two in number, first went down into the cellar, where they procured a ladder. They succeeded in reaching the second story window, when they raised the sash and entered. The noise made by so awakened a number of boarders and the thieves made good their escape. The thieves returned, however, a **4** made another attempt, but were again foiled in their design. Cries were now made for the police, but no officer answered the call. The cellar was then searched, when it was learned that the entire family had been carried off. This was the extent of the robbery.

Youthful Thieves.

Westley Sill, who was charged a few days ago with James Scanlon, with stealing over a hundred dollars in gold and silver from John Padden, had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Busiel, on another charge of larceny. John Padden had made information against the two boys for the larceny of a silver watch, which was stolen at the same time that the other robbery was committed. It appears from the testimony that the watch was kept in a bureau drawer where none but members of the family, (of which young Scanlon is an adopted member) had access to it. It was missed at the time the other articles were stolen. Recently a son of Padden's discovered it in a pawn broker's shop. The proprietor of the shop stated that young Sill had pawned it. The information was made, and officer Rivers took possession of the watch at the hearing. If this is claimed by Sill that he got the watch from Scanlon on the understanding that it was his (Scanlon's). After the hearing young Sill was held for Court in the sum of five hundred dollars. Scanlon will be brought from jail for a separate hearing on the first charge.

Police Changes.

Officer John McGrady has been assigned to duty at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, under the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Police Committee on Tuesday evening. One of the new men to be appointed will be the place on Officer McGrady is a very efficient officer, and the promotion is well deserved.

Officer Welsenburn has been transferred from the regular force to the "special squad," and placed on duty at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventh avenue streets, the post heretofore held by officer Miller.

Mr. George Neubert having been elected Alderman of the Third ward, has resigned his position on the Fifth avenue patrol, and will open an office this week, probably. Harrison Miller has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The positions of officers Miller and Sylvis will be at the corner of Smithfield street, and no two better selections could be made. The appointments for the Water street officers have not yet been made.

CITY PROPERTY.

Meeting of the Councils Committee—The Erection of New Station Houses, &c.

The Committee of Councils of City Property met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Controller McGowin, and organized by electing Wm. Phillips, Esq., President.

Messrs. Kohne & Myers presented a bill for two hundred and fifty dollars for repairs to Neptune Engine House, on Seventh avenue, and on motion, a warrant was ordered for its payment.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Daum, Schibt and Diamond was appointed to see what repairs are necessary to the water closets in the Twelfth and Seventeenth ward station houses.

Messrs. Aiken, Seely and Murray were appointed by the President a sub-Committee to superintend the erection of the Nineteenth ward station house.

Messrs. Daum, Seibert and Diamond were authorized to take charge of and make necessary repairs to the Twelfth and Seventeenth ward station houses, subject to the approval of the committee.

Mr. Hare moved that the sub-committee appointed to erect the Ninth ward station house be instructed to ascertain and report what price can be obtained for the lot purchased by the city in said Nineteenth ward. Carried.

A warrant was ordered in favor of Jno. Clerk for $50 31, for repairs to water closets at the station house mentioned.

The President appointed Messrs. Hare and Meyers a sub-committee to ascertain what price can be obtained for the lot now owned by the city on Crawford street, or whether a suitable location for a station house on the same avenue, further out, can be had in exchange for it, and report to the Committee.

On motion adjourned.

OUR POLICE MATTERS.

Meeting of the Committee—Office of Day Captain Abolished—Additional Policemen Ordered.

A meeting of the new Police Committee was held on Tuesday evening, and an organization effected by electing Alderman H. Hare chairman.

The police pay roll for January, amounting to $8,387 10, was then approved, and warrants ordered.

The next business before the Committee was the question of abolishing the office of Day Captain of the Police, a position which has been held long and so ably filled by Captain Robert Graham.

Mr. Phillips inquired if it was necessary to keep a man in that office during the day, and a series of questions were put to Mr. McGowan, the Mayor's Clerk. In answer to these questions Mr. Patterson stated that during the morning there was usually little to be done in the Captain's office, and that if required, he could call the roll at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the latter part of the day, if the office of Captain were to be abolished, some one of the officers from the front office would have to be all the while in attendance, to attend to the duties now attended to by the Captain.

Mr. Phillips inquired of the Mayor if the office could be abolished without any inconvenience.

His Honor replied that he could get along without it perhaps.

This was deemed sufficient and a motion to abolish the office was carried, several new members voting in the affirmative.

Immediately after this action tending to retrenchment, the question of increasing the salary of Captain Reed, the night Captain, was brought up, the present salary being but $75 per month, sometimes from 8 P. M. till 8 A. M., and on motion the Mayor was authorized to allow him "extra time." Rarely, if ever, is the Captain found at the office after eight o'clock in the morning. There may be exceptions on the morning after holidays.

The Mayor asked for three additional men on the force, as he desired to place a man at the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, one at the corner of Wood and Water streets, and at Smithfield and Water streets, on day duty. The request was granted.

WIFE ABANDONMENT.

A Recusant Husband in a Tight Place

Mrs. Helen Morgan, a resident of Philadelphia, arrived in this city on Tuesday, and made information before Mayor Brush, charging her husband Daniel Morgan, with abandonment, and refusing to support her and their children. The information sets forth that on the 15th of October, 1866, in the city of Philadelphia, and now in Pittsburgh, the said Daniel Morgan had abandoned his wife and children, and neglected and refused to contribute to their support.

A warrant was issued and the neglectful husband was arrested at his place of employment, the liquor store of Messrs. Dierker & Speck, on Smithfield street, where he has been engaged as driver for some time. He gave bail for a hearing yesterday morning at ten o'clock. At that hour his wife was on hand in the Mayor's private office, but, from some cause or other, her counsel, John Coyle, Esq., one of the most prompt attorneys at the bar, failed to put in an appearance.

Messrs. Moreland and Moore, attorneys for the husband, appeared for him, and out of courtesy to Mr. Coyle, waited until after eleven o'clock. As he did not appear and could not be found by the officers sent to notify him, Mr. Moreland stated that the defense could wait no longer, and desired to go on with the hearing.

The Mayor suggested that it would be no hardship to postpone the hearing until four o'clock in the afternoon, and in the meantime Mr. Coyle would be notified to appear.

Mr. Moreland objected to this, and insisted on going on with the hearing.

Mrs. Morgan stated that she had a right to the advice and assistance of her counsel, and would prefer counsel to proceed without him.

Mr. Moreland said that the complainant was present to answer, and if Mrs. Morgan had anything to say, she had better be sworn and go upon the witness stand.

Mrs. Morgan expressed a determination to stand upon her legal rights.

Mr. Moreland, to cut the matter short, said: Madam, you can retire to the jail. I am authorized to say that he is ready and willing to take you back to his home, as his wife, and receive you with such support as his circumstances will in duty, I am also authorized to say that he has two friends here, both reputable citizens, each of whom is willing to take one of the children, clothe and educate it, and give it all reasonable attention. Under the law, Madam, you must accept this proposition to make his home yours, and live in such a manner as his means will justify, or you must abandon this prosecution. Are you prepared to go with him?

Mrs. Morgan—No, Sir; I am not—I have in Pittsburgh. Where is his home here? If he will return with me to Philadelphia, I may consent to live with him. That is a strange proposition to make about the children—support them by going into the custody and keeping of strangers! I cannot consent to that.

Mr. Moreland—Well, your Honor, addressing the Mayor, I say, as a matter of law, that this action cannot be maintained if the defendant was before the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the plaintiff would refuse to live with him. Under the law, the mother of his children, the Court would dismiss the complaint.

The Mayor—Suppose, Mr. Moreland, that the wife should consent to live with her husband and withdraw this prosecution, what guarantee has she that he will not abandon her and the children at the first opportunity, just as he left her in Philadelphia to come here?

Mr. Moreland—The consequences your Honor has nothing to do. I merely state the law.

The Mayor expressed an unwillingness to force the lady to a hearing without her counsel.

Mr. Moreland then waived a hearing, as he had a right to do, and tendered bail for Morgan's appearance at the next term of Court.

The Mayor refused the bail at $1,000, which was promptly entered.

And now comes a part of the story which did not develop itself until after Hale Morgan, Mrs. Morgan alleges that she had married Morgan in Philadelphia, and subsequently, and got a decree of the Court requiring him to pay to her the sum of five dollars per week, until such time as the order should be altered or revoked. He paid this sum for a time, and then fled from the city. She never ascertained his whereabouts until recently, when she learned that he was here, and came on and ordered her arrest. She does not want to live with him, but is very anxious to have him taken her back to Philadelphia, on a bench warrant, and by a view of compelling him to obey the order of the Court there. Morgan does not desire to take her back, but is willing to pay rather cut his arm off than take her back. He knew he would be safe in offering to live with her, as she would surely reject the offer, and the legal effect would be in his favor. But Mrs. Morgan is determined to get him back to Philadelphia, if such a thing be possible, and gave his counsel to understand as much. Mr. Moreland informed her that she could not take him beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, while he was under bail for trial here, but she was lawyer enough to say that when she got things in readiness, she would withdraw the prosecution here, and see whether there was not some process to take him back from Philadelphia. So the matter stands at present.

We may state, in justice to Mr. Coyle, that he appeared just after the ball had been entered, and that his absence was owing the fact that he mistook the hour.

AQUATICS.

The Sculling Championship—Brown's Reply to Conlter.

We find in the New York *Clipper* for this week a card from Walter Brown, the champion carsman, in reply to the challenge of Henry Coulter, the Manchester, Pa., sculler. After speaking of Coulter's proposition to publishing the challenge in the local or city papers, and deprecating it, Brown says:

"Now, I am ready to make a match with Mr. Coulter, now or any time, either single or double, one turn, for any sum he wishes, not less than $1,000 a side, the money to be staked in the hands of two disinterested parties. In reference to his proposal to row at Pittsburgh, however, I will say that I am not ready now their town and I do not consider that it would be doing justice to myself and backers to make it a journey again. It would be only right that Coulter should row at the same place. If he will not ask him to do—I only ask that the race be rowed on neutral waters, and upon this stipulation I positively insist. If he does not agree to do so, I will not make a match, as there is a probability that a number of boating men will shortly be held and a subscription raised upon which to send Coulter to make the race if he succeeds in beating me. I will not consider that it will